

Obnoxious Weeds In addition to the state-listed noxious weeds, there are several non-native species that have not been placed on the state-regulated control list. However, these weeds have been cited within King County's Critical Areas Ordinance as invasive vegetation that threaten native ecosystems by displacing beneficial vegetation and degrading wildlife and native plant habitat.

The King County Weed Board recognizes these plants as invasive and is collecting information on their distribution. The Board recommends control and containment of existing populations and discourages new plantings. Below is a list of plants considered to be obnoxious:

Scientific Name

Ilex aquifolium
Prunus laurocerasus
Rubus discolor
Rubus laciniatus
Solanum dulcamara

Common Name

English holly¹
English laurel
Himalayan blackberry
evergreen blackberry
bitter nightshade

Noxious weeds should be controlled wherever they occur and should not be introduced to new sites. For questions please call our program line at **206-296-0290**

or visit our website at
<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/weeds>

This information is available in alternate formats.
Call 206-296-0290
or TTY: 711



King County

Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Water and Land Resources Division
Noxious Weed Control Program
206-296-0290 TTY Relay: 711

2005 KING COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST



**STOP the
Invaders!**

WHAT ARE NOXIOUS WEEDS?

Noxious weeds are non-native plants that are highly destructive, competitive and difficult to control or eliminate. These invasive species are introduced intentionally or accidentally through human actions, for example, as ornamental garden plants, in wildflower seed mixes, agricultural crops, contaminated hay or seed, aquariums and water gardens. These exotic species can reduce crop yields, destroy native plant and animal habitat, damage recreational opportunities, clog waterways, lower land values, and poison humans and livestock.

WHAT IS THE NOXIOUS WEED LIST?

To help protect the state's people, resources and private lands, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a state weed list each year (WAC 16-750).* Weeds are separated into categories according to the following criteria:

- **Distribution** – where the weed is located within the state or county
- **Abundance** – density of weed populations within the state or county
- **Level of threat** – how dangerous the plant is to humans, animals, private and public lands, and native habitats

The King County Weed List is made up of Class A, Class B and Class C weeds from the State Weed List. The County Board has also included Noxious Weeds of Concern (selected from the state's Class B and C lists) and Obnoxious Weeds (which are not listed by state). Weeds in these two groups have environmental or other impacts but control is not required in King County due to the widespread distribution of these plants throughout the county.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Prevent weed infestations:

- Use weed-free seed and forage.
- Obey noxious weed laws and quarantines.
- Choose non-invasive species for your gardens and landscapes.
- Check vehicles, clothing, boats, boat trailers, and camping equipment for weeds and seeds.
- Never dump aquarium plants into a pond, stream or other waterbodies.
- Cover compost, topsoil and mulch piles with a tarp.



Control weed infestations:

- Remove or control weeds safely and appropriately.
- Replant with appropriate species to prevent weeds from returning.
- Prevent seed production and spread of weeds.
- Properly dispose of noxious weeds and weed seeds.
- Follow best management practices for pastures and open spaces.

*Between November and April, any person may request a change to the Washington State Noxious Weed List for the following year. For more information, call the State Noxious Weed Control Board office at 360-902-2094.

2005 KING COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST

The King County Noxious Weed Control Board has adopted the following 2005 County Noxious Weed List in accordance with RCW 17.10 and WAC 16-750

CLASS A WEEDS have a limited distribution in Washington. Because the infestations of these plants are small in number and limited in density, preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority.

Eradication of these species is required by law throughout Washington state.

Scientific Name

Abutilon theophrasti

Alliaria petiolata

Carduus pycnocephalus

Carduus tenuiflorus

Centaurea calcitrapa

Centaurea macrocephala

Centaurea nigrescens

Crupina vulgaris

Euphorbia oblongata

Galega officinalis

Helianthus ciliaris

Heracleum mantegazzianum

Hieracium floribundum

Hydrilla verticillata

Isatis tinctoria

Mirabilis nyctaginea

Pueraria montana var.
lobata

Salvia aethiopsis

Salvia pratensis

Salvia sclarea

Silybum marianum

Solanum elaeagnifolium

Solanum rostratum

Soliva sessilis

Sorghum halepense

Spartina densiflora

Spartina patens

*Spartium junceum*¹

Thymelaea passerina

Zygophyllum fabago

Common Name

velvetleaf

garlic mustard

Italian thistle

slenderflower thistle

purple starthistle¹

bighead knapweed

Vochin knapweed

common crupina

eggleaf spurge¹

goatsrue¹

Texas blueweed

giant hogweed¹

yellow devil hawkweed

hydrilla

dyers woad

wild four o'clock

kudzu

Mediterranean sage

meadow clary

clary sage

milk thistle¹

silverleaf nightshade¹

buffalobur

lawnweed

johnsongrass¹

dense flower cordgrass

salt meadow cordgrass

Spanish broom¹

spurge flax

Syrian bean-caper

CLASS B WEEDS These weeds are abundant in some parts of the state and less common in others. The following Class B weeds have been designated by state law or selected by the County Weed Board as priority weeds in King County. **Control and containment of these species is required by law.**

Scientific Name

Acroptilon repens

Alhagi maurorum

Alopecurus myosuroides

Anchusa arvensis

Anchusa officinalis

Anthriscus sylvestris

Berteroa incana

Bryonia alba

Cabomba caroliniana

Carduus acanthoides

Carduus nutans

Cenchrus longispinus

Centaurea biebersteinii

Centaurea diffusa

Centaurea jacea

Centaurea jacea x nigra

Centaurea nigra

Centaurea solstitialis

Chondrilla juncea

Cyperus esculentus

Cytisus scoparius

Echium vulgare

Egeria densa

Euphorbia esula

Hieracium atratum

Hieracium aurantiacum

Hieracium caespitosum

Hieracium glomeratum

Hieracium laevigatum

Hieracium pilosella

Impatiens glandulifera

Kochia scoparia

Lepidium latifolium

Lepyrodielis holosteoides

Linaria dalmatica ssp.
dalmatica

Ludwigia hexapetala

Lysimachia vulgaris

Lythrum salicaria

Common Name

Russian knapweed¹

camelthorn

blackgrass

annual bugloss

common bugloss

wild chervil¹

hoary alyssum

white bryony¹

fanwort

plumeless thistle

musk thistle

longspine sandbur

spotted knapweed

diffuse knapweed

brown knapweed

meadow knapweed

black knapweed

yellow starthistle¹

rush skeletonweed

yellow nutsedge

Scotch broom^{1,2}

blueweed, viper's bugloss¹

Brazilian elodea³

leafy spurge¹

polar hawkweed

orange hawkweed

yellow hawkweed

queen-devil hawkweed

smooth hawkweed

mouseear hawkweed

policeman's helmet

kochia

perennial pepperweed

lepyrodiclis

Dalmatian toadflax

water primrose

garden loosestrife⁴

purple loosestrife⁴

Common Name

Myriophyllum aquaticum

Nymphoides peltata

Onopordum acanthium

Picris hieracioides

Potentilla recta

Rorippa austriaca

Sagittaria graminea

Senecio jacobaea

Sonchus arvensis

Spartina alterniflora

Spartina anglica

Sphaerophyza salsa

Tamarix ramosissima

Torilis arvensis

Ulex europaeus

parrotfeather

yellow floating heart

Scotch thistle

oxtongue hawkweed

sulfur cinquefoil

Austrian fieldcress

grass-leaved arrowhead

tansy ragwort¹

perennial sowthistle

smooth cordgrass

common cordgrass

swainsonpea

saltcedar

hedgeparsley

gorse

NOXIOUS WEEDS OF CONCERN are Class B and C weeds from the State Weed List. These weeds are widespread in King County, so control is not required. However, the County Weed Board strongly encourages and recommends control and containment of existing populations and discourages new plantings of these species.

Scientific Name

Buddleia davidii

Cirsium arvense

Cirsium vulgare

Clematis vitalba

Conium maculatum

Convolvulus arvensis

Daucus carota

Euphorbia myrsinites

Geranium robertianum

Hedera helix 'Baltica'

'Pittsburgh' and 'Star'

Hedera hibernica 'Hibernica'

Hypericum perforatum

Iris pseudacorus

Leucanthemum vulgare

Myriophyllum spicatum

Nymphaea odorata

Phalaris arundinacea

Potamogeton crispus

Polygonum bohemicum

Polygonum cuspidatum

Polygonum polystachyum

Polygonum sachalinense

Senecio vulgaris

Tanacetum vulgare

Common Name

butterfly bush

Canada thistle

bull thistle

old man's beard¹

poison-hemlock¹

field bindweed

wild carrot¹

myrtle spurge

herb Robert

English ivy¹

(four cultivars listed)

common St. Johnswort⁵

yellow flag iris¹

oxeye daisy

Eurasian watermilfoil

fragrant water lily

reed canarygrass

curly-leaf pondweed

Bohemian knotweed

Japanese knotweed

Himalayan knotweed

giant knotweed

common groundsel¹

common tansy¹

¹ Reported to be toxic to livestock and/or humans. Sources: USDA Poisonous Plant Research Laboratory, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, WA State Weed Board. This list is for general information only and may not be all-inclusive. Contact a veterinarian, doctor or local Poison Control Center for a complete list and information about treatment.

² Control of Scotch broom is required on I-90 between mile marker 34 and the King/Kittitas County line.

³ Brazilian elodea is designated for control throughout King County except in Lake Washington, Lake Sammamish, Lake Union and Lake Fenwick.

⁴ Purple and garden loosestrife are county-selected for control in all areas of King County including those excluded by WAC 16-750.

⁵ Permit from KC Weed Board required to grow St. Johnswort as a crop in King County.



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